BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, April 15.—Northern papers to the 13th received. Gold in New York on the 13th 175 3-8.

The *Minnesota* was seriously damaged by the torpedo explosion. The *Maple Leaf* from Philadelphia to Jacksonville, struck a torpedo on the 1st. The explosion tore off the bow, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

Four thousand federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, four hundred miles above Brownsville.

The French are marching on Matamoras, and a fight had taken place in which the French were victorious.

Cortinas has issued a proclamation ordering all troops to be concentrated on the Rio Grande to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

European advices to the 31st received.

The Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications on Duppell by storm on the 29th. After four hours fighting they were repulsed at all points.

The Liverpool cotton market is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs very dull and prices lower.

The resolution for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, is still pending in the House. During the debate on Saturday, Harris of Maryland, said the South was not subjugated, and God Almighty grant it never may be. I hope you never will subjugate the South.

A resolution to expel Harris was offered, but failed for want of a two-thirds vote.

From Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, *via* SUMMITT, April 14.—The state of affairs in Mexico may be briefly summed up as follows:

Juarez, after his quarrel with Vidauri, retreated to Coleinela and laid claim to Pedron's ranche, the present post of trade between Mexico and Texas. Vidauri was at last accounts organizing an army to contest it with him. They have each about 3,000 men.

The French have demanded the remainder of the State of Nevyar, of which Vidauri is Governor. He replied that he would leave it to the people. A vote has been taken at which but few ballots were cast, but as far as heard from they favor the Empire. On the decision being announced the French will march to take possession peaceably, if they can, forcibly if they resist.

Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor, has established his seat of government at Brownsville, and appointed his officers, etc.

Judge J. B. M'Farland has been made Judge of the Federal Court at Brownsville and Corpus Christi and the work of confiscation has commenced.

The bulk of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about four or five thousand men for garrisen and offensive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonio and Houston.

A Yankee force of 300 attacked Laredo on the 19th and were signally repulsed by Col. Bernardo with a force of less than one hundred.

The Yankess evacuated Indianola on the 13th. They are still in force at Espranzo.

Messrs. Peebles, Baldune, and Surmic, who were under military arrest for treasonable designs, applied for a discharge in the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. It was not contested, and they were discharged only to be re-arrested under the new law suspending the privilege of the writ.

The cold weather has made crops in Texas somewhat backward and rendered the prospects less flattering than last year.

The enemy is now advancing on the Northern and Eastern Borders of this State. They took Alexandria, La., on the 16th. It is said that a part of Shermaa's and all of Banks' army are operating in Louisana, while Steele is advancing from Little Rock. The new currency and tax law are causing quite a sensation.

Gold is now twenty-five for one in this city. It is said to be 24 for one in San Antonia. The spirit of the people is good and all are prepared to meet the enemy in his advance against the State and to fight them through to the end.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

MERIDIAN, April 14.—Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report of a Confederate victory in the Trans-Mississippi Department. The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Power's cavalry had a fight recently at Plain's Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy, taking a number of prisoners and capturing one piece of artillery.

Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry of East Louisiana.

From Georgia.

DALTON, April 14.—Artillery firing was heard in the direction of Cleveland this evening, supposed to be the enemy practicing.

It is reported that McPherson's corps has arrived at Huntsville.

Weather cloudy and threatening rain.

Another Victory in Tennessee.

MOBILE, April 15.—Western advices announce that Chalmers has captured Fort Pillow, with two regiments, from 800 to 1,200 negroes, 8 guns and destroyed two transports.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MOBILE, April 15.—Advices from different points on the Mississippi report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks. Banks was defeated with a loss of 14,000 men. The Baton Rouge and other hospitals are full of wounded.

Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the PROGRESS are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter, or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

[For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I am glad to see you are taking moderate grounds not only on the election of Governor but on the war itself. There is certainly too much bad feeling engendered among ourselves as well as that of our enemies. Few men are either enlightened or made better by vindictive persecution and insulting epithets. The spirit of persecution have driven hundreds and thousands of people from their homes since this war commenced, both ways and from both sections, whose condition generally would have been better for them, and in many instances the cause they espoused strengthened by their remaining at home and attending strictly to their own business; to say nothing of the hundreds of lives that has been wantonly sacrificed in malice and in retaliation for unnecessary persecution and revenge. Western North Carolina is at this time in a critical condition. With a poor crop last year, the early frost destroyed at leat one-third of what was made West of the Ridge, we had little enough as we thought to subsist our population on, but the army west of the Ridge and the passing armies and soldiers between Johnston's and Longstreet's armies have eaten up, wasted and carried off the provisions and stock; until hundreds of our people are now subsisting on bread alone, or a little gruel made of corn meal, with great danger of their not being able to get enough of that even to last them until harvest, which comes here in July. The last law conscribing every body from 17 to 50 finishes the last hope we had of being able to support our population another year, with the labor and means at our command. We have but few negroes, comparatively speaking, and those few not very valuable at present; being all the time within striking distance of the enemy; they are sullen, careless, heedless and stubborn, bordering on that condition that make them dangerous. Exposed as we are to the raids from both armies whenever either choose to make them, we are truly in a critical condition. Add to that the bad feelings that exist and is constantly bein fanned and fed by certain violent and rash persons both in and out of the army, and our condition is truly critical, with the whole colored population confidently looking for the command, to enter in and possess the promised land that flows with milk and honey. The women and children and few old men among us can hardly control them much longer. A hint to the wise is sufficient.

And I see no use in so much personal abuse of the canditates for Governor. Let the people alone,—they are interested as much as the newspapers are, and will if let alone be apt to do right. I suppose that Mr. Holden will favor a Convention of the State whilst Gov. Vance will oppose it. That I presume is the greatest difference between them. Let the people decide it; let that be the issue and let the people alone.

L. S.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In is denied that Congress has the power to suspend the writ of the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus*, "when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it." They have power to suspend it in all cases. They have limited the suspension to certain specific cases. The objection taken to the effect of the bill presupposes that the President in his arrests will violate or permit to be violated by others that Constitution which he is sworn to "preserve and defend." If he does he is liable to impeachment by the House and trial by the Senate. Whether the "public safety requires" the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, is a question for the Congress. If you deem it unnecessary, you can instruct your representatives to vote for its repeal. The offenders mentioned in the act deserve no sympathy, but better provisions should be made for their speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

It would be well, perhaps, for the Confederate Congress to look for the cause of the necessity of this act, and apply the remedy in the shape of better provisions for the enforcement of the law by the civil courts, by requiring the courts to be sometimes in session and the officer to remain within their district and discharge their duties. And it would be well for us, perhaps, to practice according to the same precept. Why is it that the laws of your State are not enforced? The military power has not intervened. If your magistrates and sheriffs have not discharged their duties, who elected them? If your jails are insecure, who elected the members of the boards of police? If your judges have discharged persons properly arrested, as conscripts, deserters or offenders against the laws of the State or of the Confederacy, who elected them? If crimes have been committed and no warrant issued for the arrest of the criminal, who failed to discharge the duty to the country of giving information to the magistrates?

Let every man who is fearful that the liberties of the people and the rights of the State are in danger turn for a moment from this dim and distant prospect, and ask of his own heart, what have I done to deserve those blessings? And when the time comes for the punishment of sinners against the liberties and laws of our country, "let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." The fault is at home with us.

Let officers and people arouse from their lethargy and do their whole duty, and not content themselves like the Pharisees, with "paying tithes of all they possess." A brighter day is dawning upon us. The Almighty favors our cause. His arm has lately been manifested in our behalf. He has confounded the counsels of our enemies.

The last invasion of our State has aroused our people to more stubborn resistance. From one county through which the army of invasion passed, a company of ninety men over fifty years of age have tendered their services. Let the example be followed by all, both young and old, and before the leaves fall we will "conquer a peace."—Let us do the work of to-day, to-morrow will take care of itself.

CHAS. CLARK,
Governor of Mississippi.

THE "REBELLION" NOT TO BE CRUSHED BY "MERE WEIGHT."—The New York *Herald*, in an article on the new calls of Lincoln for troops, says:

We ought to crush the Confederacy by mere weight. But it is not the first time that our armies have doubled those of the enemy in force, and we have seen that it is futile to place a blind reliance on numbers. Seven hundred thousand men in six armies, operating on different lines at different times, will be wasted in detail against two hundred thousand concentrated under an active General. Every great war shows this over and over again, and, above all, our own war shows it. It is as simple as that two and two make four; yet it is from a neglect of this very simple principle that we have hitherto failed to destroy the rebel armies. Organization is necessary, men are necessary, and material is necessary; but concentration and concerted action are more necessary than all. Enough men have been assembled at Washington City, under the orders of the President, to have gone to Richmond over every armed man in the Confederacy; but instead of concentrating there a sufficient force for the purpose, that great strength has been dissipated in useless efforts all along the Atlantic coast. We have had Hatteras expeditions and Big Bethel, Roanoke Island and Florida campaigns; Port Royal has been taken, and Fort Pulaski, and there have been sieges of Charleston, and all to no purpose, except to murder men; and all this effort, with the effort wasted in the Shenandoah Valley, added to even the very worst of our advances against Richmond, must have taken that city. All the effort made in the East has failed for want of concentration.

Mrs. Senator Douglas is filling a twelve hundred dollar clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington. This is stated positively by a Washington correspondent.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x30 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C.

Feb. 16-tf.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, April 16.

APPLES—Green	$[illegible]
" Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$[illegible]
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$8 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$8
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$150
CHICKENS	$7 00
COFFEE	$16@20
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR—	$200
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$8
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$25@30
MEAL—	$30 00
NAILS—Scarce	$3 00
OATS—Per hundred	$10
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$15
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$30
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$1 50
RYE	$30
SALT—	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$12
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 5.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$4 00
BEEF, retail	$1 25
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$5@6 00
CORN	$25
COTTON	$1 75
COTTON YARNS	$20@50 00
COFFEE	$15 00@20
EGGS	$5 00
FLOUR	$220@240
IRON, Swede	$3 50@5
LEATHER	$15@20 00
LARD	$3 00
NAILS	$5 00
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$30
RYE	$25
SUGAR	$10 00
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$3@3 25
SHEETING, 4-4	$3 50@5 00
SALT	$40 00
TALLOW	$2 75

WILMINGTON MARKET.

March 29, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on hoof at $2 75, to $3 00 per lb. for net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $3 50 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $5 50 to $6 50 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $6 to $7 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $18 to $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $20 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 80 to $2 00 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $4 00 to $5 00 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $260 to $275 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $2 00 to $2 50, and dry $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $13 to $13 50, and Upper, $13 50 to 14 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $6 00 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $18 to $20 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 to $2 25 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $12 to $15.

POTATOES—Sweet, $20 to $25, and Irish, $25 to $30 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $5 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $22 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 1 25 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $9 to $11 00 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $4 75 to $5 00 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$3 per gallon.

A Conservative Meeting will be held at Rosenburg, Wake County, on the third Saturday in April. All true Conservatives are invited to be present.

March 21-td MANY CITIZENS.

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative, "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

Congressional.—EDITOR PROGRESS:—We beg leave to suggest the name of our fellow-citizen, Gen. JAMES M. LEACH, as a candidate for Congress in this District, to supply the vacancy created by the death of Colonel Christian. In times such as the present men of age and experience, who possess talents, should be called to office. And as a member of the Legislature for many years, and also to Congress, his speeches, votes and conservative course in both bodies, gave general satisfaction and made many personal and political friends.

MANY CITIZENS,
of Davidson County.
March 10-tf

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States, in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.

March 16-td

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED AT THE PROGRESS OFFICE, IMMEDIATELY, a negro man. Highest wages paid.

March 31-tf

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

SHEET IRON AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF APRIL ENSUING, we will sell at auction, together with other articles, 150 Sheets of Sheet Iron, 3x6 feet—new and recently imported. This affords to Farmers a rare opportunity to procure a much needed article for making boilers for Sorghum Syrup, as we shall sell in lots to accommodate.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.
April 5-eod7w

"SMITH & BARROW'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE."

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THIS MAGAZINE WILL be issued on the 25th of April. Every number will comprise 96 pages of reading matter and will contain, in a due proportion,

ORIGINAL AND SELECTED ARTICLES—

The original articles from the pens of our best writers—the selected articles, reproductions from the latest English Magazines received. The Proprietors, believing that selections from those old favorites of the English periodical Press—now shut off from the general reader by the blockade—which, before the war, were generally circulated throughout the South, cannot be otherwise than welcomed by the reader, have thought it proper, during the continuance of the blockade, to incorporate, in a limited degree, this eclectic feature in the Magazine. By means of the arrangements that they have made, they hope to be enabled to reflect, in the pages of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine," the most interesting features of the latest English periodicals.

The Magazine will embrace, in its scope,

TALES, POETRY,
SKETCHES OF LIFE AND MANNERS,
OFFICIAL ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE,
INSTRUCTIVE MISCELLANY,
AND
ARTICLES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The Proprietors would call particular attention to the "Army and Navy" department of the Magazine. Intelligence will be given monthly, under this head, of the latest Promotions, (for special gallantry and otherwise), Changes, &c., in the Regular and Volunteer Military and Naval Service of the Confederate States.

This information will be official, and will be obtained from the Records of the Office of the Adjutant and Inspector General.

All articles in the Magazine, not credited to other Periodicals, will be Original.

The Contents of the First Number of "Smith & Barrow's Monthly Magazine" will be as follows:

An Opening Address; The Currency; Woman's Truth; A Peep Through the Blockade; The Unreal, and Its Mysteries; Attempts at Hexameters, (Alfred Tennyson, Cornhill Magazine); A Plea for Monuments; "Mrs. Archie," (Cornhill Magazine); The Genius of Thackeray; Marie Antoinette's Necklace, (The Spectator;) Curiosities of Fashion in the Matter of Dress, (London Society Magazine); Official Army and Navy Intelligence.

THE TERMS OF THE MAGAZINE

will be as follows:

For single number,	$2 00
Subscription for three months,	5 00
" " six months,	10 00
" " twelve months,	20 00

Agents and booksellers furnished at the usual rate of discount.

All orders should be addressed to

SMITH & BARROW,
Publishers and Proprietors,
Richmond, Va.
April 12-2taw t25A

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AT NEWBERN.

THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX OF FIVE PER cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid by the Bank, Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tax.

You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be held in this place on the 10th day of MAY, being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is earnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another."

J. A. GUION, Cashier.
Company Shops, March 29, 1864. April 4-1m

Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

TAXES! TAXES!!

I SHALL ATTEND AT THE COURT HOUSE IN RALeigh on Monday, the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d, to take the list of taxable property in Raleigh Districts, No. 1 and 2, for State and county, when all may attend and give in and save double tax.

April 12-t18A W. H. H. TUCKER, J. P.

WANTED.

10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN SHEETS or scraps, not less than 1½ inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 1½ pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for same, would do well to call on the subscriber.

March 29-4w G. A. LACK.

Confederate copy 4 weeks.

WANTED

AT THE MANASSAS GAP RAIL ROAD SHOPS, Greensboro', N. C.,

8 first class Machinists.
6 Smiths.
20 Carpenters.
Highest wages paid. March 14-2taw1m

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid.

EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Raleigh, N. C.
Aug 21-tf

PEWS FOR RENT.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN MAY NEXT, BEFORE the Church door, at 12 o'clock, M., will be rented, for one year, the vacant Pews in Christ Church.

JAS. McKIMMON,
Treasurer.
April 15 3t

TO MACHINIST.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE OR TWO GOOD Machinists, at North State Iron and Brass Works. For good workmen, high wages will be paid and *rations* furnished.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
April 6-10t*

NOTICE.

AT THE MEETING OF THE GENERAL ASSEMbly in May next application will be made for the passage of an act of incorporation for St. John's Lodge, No. 96, Free and Accepted Masons, Kinston, N. C.

April 8-1w*

Quartermaster's Office C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23d, 1864.

I REQUIRE TWENTY-FIVE (25) NO 1 NEGRO Men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Captain & A. Q. M.
March 31-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

NURSE WANTED.

A GOOD SERVANT IS WANTED TO ACT AS Child's Nurse, for which a good price will be paid. Apply immediately at PROGRESS OFFICE.

April 7-tf

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO THE GENeral Assembly, at its ensuing meeting in May, for a charter for the Stonewall Exporting and Importing Company.

March 31-3tawtd

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

[illegible]

One day	$2 00	One week	$12 00
Two days	[illegible]	Two weeks	[illegible]
Three days	[illegible]	Three weeks	[illegible]
Four days	[illegible]	One month	72 00
Five days	[illegible]	[illegible]	144 00

[illegible] When sent by letter the money must accompany the advertisement. [illegible]

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
JAN'Y.						1	2	JULY.						1	2
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MARCH.			1	2	3	4	5	SEPT'R.					1	2	3
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MAY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	NOV'R.			1	2	3	4	5
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	29	30	31						27	28	29	30			
JUNE.				1	2	3	4	DEC'R.					1	2	3
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30				25	26	27	28	29	30	31

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor.
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A. Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice; William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge, Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Governor Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of Asylum fo

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $6,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga; Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col. Wm P. Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus R Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Tidball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J De Bree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala, Chief Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christophers is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

[illegible] is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—[illegible], Chief, [illegible], Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

[illegible] Weigh Master.

Captain—C. H. [illegible]

Watchmen—[illegible], Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday [illegible] month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.

Military Oppression.

We learn that there are from twenty to thirty citizens now under arrest at Kinston. Not one of them have been arrested on "oath" or "affirmation," and a speedy trial is denied them. They were arrested by military order and are held by military order, and while some of them have been for many weeks in prison, not the slightest disposition is manifested to give them a hearing. We do not know one of these men and have no special interest in them. If they are guilty of any offense against the government we insist on their being speedily tried and summarily punished, but if not guilty let them be at once released. These men are citizens of the State and have a right to demand justice at the hands of the State authorities. What has Gov. Vance done or what is he doing to give these men a hearing? Surely the military authorities have no authority to hold them under the Act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, for that promises every man arrested a speedy hearing of his case. Has Gov. Vance asked, or rather has he demanded that these men have a speedy hearing?

There is another case: a gentleman, a citizen of Craven county, is now held in this city, compelled to report to the Provost Marshal every morning, without even knowing the charges against him. He being refused permission to go to his own plantation in Craven, has asked the privilege of taking charge of a place belonging to a relative in Guilford, and even this is denied him. He is held as a dangerous character, but at the same time is denied an investigation. This is contrary to the instructions to Commissioners under the Act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, and yet the State authorities allow this man to be thus held. If he is guilty of treason, or any crime against the Confederacy it is the duty of Gov. Vance to have him tried and punished, and if not guilty it is his duty to demand his release.

We have no sympathy with crime or wrong-doers, but insist that the worst of criminals have a right to demand a speedy, fair and impartial investigation of charges preferred against them. This has been denied the men of whom we have here spoken, and should the Governor not interfere in their behalf we hope the Legislature, when it assembles in May, will not fail to look into the matter.

To True Conservatives.

We have cause to believe that those who have suffered themselves to fall into the hands of the Destructives will attempt to save themselves by an attempt to return to the fold. We have only to say to the Conservatives of the State that they should vote for men that have been right all the time. Vote for men who were opposed to the war in the first place, and vote for men who have been ready and anxious, at every stage of the bloody struggle, to close it upon honorable terms. The radicals of neither section will ever get all they want in this struggle—they must submit to reason and conciliation at last, and why not now? We are for an honorable peace.

Wilkes County.

We publish a long defence of the people of Wilkes in this issue. Under any circumstances we should be willing to do justice to the people of that patriotic county, but as the letter we publish comes with the endorsation of two leading and influential men of the county, we have no hesitation whatever in laying it before the public. And we call upon those who have been disposed to listen to those who have abused the patient and long-suffering people of Wilkes to read this defence.

Annual Meeting of the Press Association.

We regretted our inability to attend the meeting of the Press Association in Augusta on the 6th. We sent our proxy to the Editors of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, and shall, of course, be content with what was done. We hope the next meeting will be held nearer to us, or that we shall be in a condition to leave home.

The following officers of the Press Association of the Confederate States were chosen for the ensuing year:

President.—W. G. Clark, of the Mobile Advertiser.

Secretary and Treasurer.—N. S. Morse, of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

Directors.—Messrs. Barnes of Georgia; Crutchfield, of Virginia; Shannon, of Mississippi; DeFontaine, of S. C.; Paul, of Tennessee; Fulton of North Carolina.

The Destructives of Edgecombe, those men who denounced Vance and held him up as "Holden's candidate" two years ago, have held a meeting to denounce Holden and applaud Vance. What has Gov. Vance done that these men should praise him? H. T. Clark, Ex-Governor, David Cobb and others of like political persuasions, participated in the meeting, and the *Confederate* and Wilmington *Journal* were requested to publish the proceedings. We suppose the *State Journal* was inadvertantly omitted. If Gov. Vance's organ is not soon started they will never extricate him from the grip of his enemies.

We should not be at all surprised if the faithful should become disgusted with both Vance and Holden by the first of June and bring out a "loyal" man—that is an original, "last man and last dollar" secessionist.

The new currency is coming gradually into circulation here and prices of provisions are gradually going up. A perfect mania for high prices has possessed the people, and even if gold were substituted for Confederate promises to pay we believe prices would continue to go up.

THE LADIES IN THE DEPARTMENTS.—It has been currently reported for a week past, and believed by the parties most interested, that the female government clerks in the Treasury and several other departments, are to be sent *en masse* to some inland town South, where food is more abundant than in Richmond. This is a good movement if it is really contemplated; but a much better, says the *Whig*, would be to take some steps to make all those persons leave the city who do not of right belong here and are engaged in no useful employment. There are a thousand greasy, bloated, foreign loafers, from their appearance immense consumers of both food and drink, who may be seen idling about Main street from the Spotswood corner to 20th street, who should be sent off or driven off by some means.

We happen to know that Mr. Holden stands on the same platform that Governor Brown and Vice President Stephens does and if he be a traitor so are they. [illegible] insists on a vigorous prosecution of the war while the Confederate and State governments [illegible] do all they can to bring the [illegible] to an honorable termination by negotiation. The Conservatives of Georgia and North Carolina occupy the same identical ground, and as between Mr. Holden, Governor Brown and Vice President Stephens there is not the shadow of difference.—*Progress.*

The *Progress* speaks as one having authority. We cannot say whether it be so or not. If Mr. Holden is for a vigorous prosecution of the war, he owes it to the State, to the Confederacy, the people and to himself to come out over his own signature and say so. If Mr. Holden cannot so far as this commit himself before the people, what must they expect of him!

While we endorse and approve of the noble stand taken by Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, we have an abiding and perfect detestation for those who could advocate any peace short of independence. The people of this section of the State desire peace—they think it can be attained more easily by negotiation and the sword than by the sword alone. They have a right to indulge in this belief. But they will not have a peace that looks to any affiliation with the detested Yankee. They hold them in greater contempt than they do the meanest sort of free negroes.—When we speak thus of Yankees, we refer to the present Yankee Government and its Yankee supporters for there are there, to this day, many noble and true, who have not the mark of the beast.—*Carolinian.*

Why should Mr. Holden come out over his own signature and say he is for a vigorous prosecution of the war? Has he not said so in the *Standard* fifty times? Must he repeat it every day like old Scott and Lincoln taking the oath? The Conservatives of the State fully and thoroughly understand Mr. Holden's position, and after they shall have voted in August factionists will understand them.

Mr. Holden is for a vigorous prosecution of the war and he is also in favor of a vigorous prosecution of steps looking to negotiations for an honorable peace. He does not believe nor do the mass of our people believe that fighting alone will ever stop the war. He occupies the same position as that laid down by Brown and Stephens, of Georgia, and a majority of our people are with him. We hope the *Carolinian* will mark our prediction.

Drawing the Lines.

The election in the 7th District, to take place next Thursday, may be accepted as an expression of sentiment in the counties embraced, as between Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden. Leach has said in his public speeches he should not vote for Gov. Vance, and now we see the "true Conservatives" are called upon to rally to the support of Foster. If the vote is as full we are of the impression that Leach's majority will be larger than Christian's. There is but little doubt, judging from the vote at Camp Holmes and the Fair Ground Hospital, that Leach has carried the army vote.

We copy the following call upon "true Conservatives" from the Greensboro' *Patriot*:

Messrs. Editors:—The true Conservatives and friends of Gov. Vance in Randolph and Davidson feel that they should all concentrate on Mr. Foster as the candidate to defeat the opposition in this the 7th District. Capt. Ramsay is embarrassing the cause and will do himself credit if he withdraws. He will be gratefully remembered for it hereafter. At all events the true conservatives will concentrate on Mr. Foster.

UHARIE.

History Repeating Itself.

History is repeating itself in more ways than one, and our Confederate notes and the "greenbacks" of our enemies seem to be following in the wake of the old Continental "currency." We find the following in an exchange:

The old Continental Money—It may be interesting to the reader to see how the old Continental or Revolutionary war money depreciated. A New York paper says:

The first issue was made in 1775. The depreciation began in three years afterwards, and went on as follows:

March, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $1 75 in paper.

September, 1778, $1 in coin was worth $16 in paper.

March, 1779, $1 in coin was worth $16 in paper.

September, 1779, $1 in coin was worth $18 in paper.

March, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $40 in paper.

December, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $100 in paper.

May, 1780, $1 in coin was worth $500 in paper.

Not long after these days the holders of government money paid $20,000 for a ham, and $10,000 for half a pound of tea.

Not Satisfied.

The Winston *Sentinel* will vote for Vance over Holden but don't like to do it. He accuses the Governor of "trickery" and "proscription." We copy the following from the *Sentinel*:

GOV. VANCE'S SPEECH.—We give to our readers this week, a report of a speech delivered by Gov. Vance to the troops from our State in Gen. Lee's army, in Northern Virginia. We have no hesitancy in saying that we endorse the sentiments put forth by his Excellency, as we have most of his proclamations, messages, public documents and speeches. Yet, as we stated sometime ago, we do not feel called upon to advocate his claims to re-election. We will not disguise the fact that while we will vote for him in preference to Mr. Holden, we feel keenly the illiberality with which his Excellency and his partizans have conducted the affairs of the State. Never since North Carolina had an existence have there been such partizan strides, trickery, and proscription exhibited in any administration. The best and truest friends of the South, those who have sacrificed most, done most to aid the cause, have been denounced as destructives, hooted at and kicked out of all positions. Not even a State Solicitor could hold position in the reign of the Governor's party; and in more instances than one, "new stripe" magistrates have been appointed to give political majorities in Counties. It may be said that the Gov. is not responsible for this. Our answer is, that in the things wherein he is responsible, he has acted precisely similar.

Then, we say, in a time like the present, when the Governor could well have afforded to act independently, and when every consideration of patriotism should have prompted him to do so, we do not feel called upon to become the especial advocate of any man, who has pursued so different a course.

WINSTON.—The following municipal officers were recently elected for the town of Winston, Forsyth county:

Mayor.—H. K. Thomas.

Commissioners.—N. S. Cook, G. H. Renegar, Thos. J. Wilson, D. H. Starbuck, J. D. Davis, Sim White, E. Spach.

Shad in Richmond are held at from $10 to $12 a pair. Here $20 is demanded.

For the Progress.]

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to occupy a small space in the columns of your excellent paper in vindication of [illegible] in relation to what I conceive to be [illegible] connected with the public welfare and [illegible] of justice and the faithful execution of the laws of the Confederate government by its [illegible]. Your correspondent is a citizen of Wilkes county, a county I regret to say, whose citizens are under a cloud. Her people have been placed under the ban of the Confederate government, and I am sorry to think our State authorities have, in a great measure, yielded to the [illegible] of outsiders.

I propose to review some of the circumstances connected with the people of Wilkes county, and leave it with a just and impartial community to draw their own conclusion. If it seems fair in them to ostracise old Wilkes, such let her fate be. I need not repeat what is well known to every leading politician in the State, that for many years past the people of Wilkes have been remarkable for their just and impartial political sentiments. They have always been eminent for their Conservatism, both before and since the present revolution. At the breaking out of the war her people were slow to realize the dreadful realities of a sanguinary war, nevertheless, in the first and the early part of the second year of the war, she sent as many as nine companies of volunteers into the field, whose bravery and good conduct in every emergency will compare favorably with that of any similar number of companies from any portion of the Confederacy. After a while desertion became frequent from all portions of the army, and of course there were desertions from the Wilkes companies, but I deny that the proportion was greater from the troops of Wilkes than other counties. The area of the county in square miles is probably as large if not larger than that of any other county in the State. A large portion of it is broken and mountainous, consequently well adapted for the purpose of concealment. Bordering as it does on the Blue Ridge, those who left the army without leave from other States and counties South of this, by the time they reached Wilkes were often tired and worn down with fatigue, and not unfrequently stopped some time to rest. Their presence and their reports from the army had its influence upon some of the citizens who were still at home, who were sincerely desirous of peace, believing that in that the greatest good to the greatest number of people in the South lay. After a time a few misguided men in an unlawful manner, in some of the remote neighborhoods in Wilkes, organized themselves into a party opposed to conscription, and by magnifying their numbers, doubtless hoped thereby to avoid military service in the army. This organization was never formidable, and its leaders were men of little influence. Their object, it is believed by a very large majority of the good and loyal citizens, was nothing more or less than to keep out of service and avoid fighting a war in which they believed they had little or no interest at stake. This is, I think, a true history of the *Trap Hill Rebellion*, "a mole hill magnified into a mountain;" but it served the purpose of certain men in the country for certain purposes and enabled them to play upon the credulity of the governments, both Confederate and State, and to unduly alarm them by greatly exaggerated pictures of public opinion and actual danger. These men are well known and understood by the people here. A majority of them were furious secessionists and war men, ear marks that Gov. Vance told the people distinguished that hybrid race of animals generally; and I will add who shout loudest and do less that is useful or good than any similar number of the human race. It is sufficient here to say that their "guilty consciences lent terror to their thoughts;" they knew themselves to be extortioners and speculators; without sympathy or feeling for the poor; war men seeking office to keep out of the war; men who denounce all except themselves as disloyal who are not in the war. But silent contempt was all that good and loyal men would have visited upon them had they not invited other and greater evils upon their country—namely, military tyranny and a reckless soldiery to insult and trample upon the rights and feelings of a whole community—affixing a hideous mark upon them, pointing the Parthian arrow of the malicious with envenomed poison against the innocent in future history. What is now the condition of Wilkes county? Since the advent of an army into her borders last summer, with the failure in a great degree of last year's crop, with impressing officers from Tennessee and almost every part of the compass, artillerymen, cavalry and roving bands, whether of actual soldiers or freebooters, God only knows, I am told, and truly I doubt not, that this county and others adjacent to the Blue Ridge have been skinned, gutted, quartered and generally bereft of nearly all that is necessary to the sustenance of the human or brute creation—and this in direct violation of the positive law of Congress governing the impressment of provisions. Congress says no officer shall impress the property of the citizen without his consent, or unless two disinterested citizens say he has it to spare and also fix the price, and then these officers are to pay for it at the time. What is the practice of these impressing officers? It seems to me every third man in the army must be an officer from the number that are travelling through the country. I know of my own personal knowledge they have taken the only work oxen of a widow woman—of women whose husbands and sons are in the army, against their remonstrance, prayers and tears. I have known them to take oxen out of the plow. I have known them to drive off milch cattle and other cattle too poor to be eaten. I have known them to take all the corn and fodder that people had, give receipts for whatever price their fancy or feelings dictated—sometimes thirty, sometimes forty and sometimes sixty cents for beef; and the same practice prevails as to the price of corn, bacon, horses or anything else they may press. Generally they take blank receipts, for what purpose I leave the government and people themselves to infer. I understand Judge Osborne, of the Superior Court, in a very able charge to the Grand Jury of Wilkes county, last week, expressly stated that any officer, who, without proper authoity, impressed property of the citizen and took it away without paying for it, is guilty of forcible trespass or swindling, as the case may be, and ought to be indicted. But what protection is the law to the citizen, when the officer is surrounded by his soldiers? If you make any objection, you are threatened with the Bastile—the doom of the traitor.

In the midst of and in aggravation of all other troubles which we have to undergo, the people of Wilkes county surely have cause to complain of, and protest against the conduct of the Collector and his Assessors in the collection of the Confederate tax. I purpose to speak of their proceedings and discuss their merits as officers. I shall not set down "aught in malice" and shall ask an impartial verdict either for or against them as honorable men and faithful public officers. I shall not name them personally, but leave those interested to inquire who they are. Personally I have nothing against either of the men and speak of them only as public servants amenable to the public scrutiny. I take it for granted that the Confederate government will appoint no one to such responsible offices as assessors and collectors of the immense revenue the people have to pay, who are not competent to understand the law and the instructions. Upon that hypothesis I assume that the collector of Wilkes county is either incompetent himself, or if he is competent and right, the collectors of other districts in the State are incompetent. The collector and assessors in Wilkes have charged the people of this impoverished county the enormous price of two dollars and twenty-five cents for their tithe bacon, while the government price was one dollar per pound, and the assessors and receiver in [illegible] county have only assessed and collected [illegible] amount. They have charged and collected the tithe upon top fodder, [illegible] other tax collectors have not. They have charged and collected a two-fold tax upon ordinary credits, when the parties could not agree to them to take Confederate currency for [illegible] upon par [illegible] and silver standard prior to the war, [illegible] the instructions from the department in a circular addressed to the collectors left it optionary with the [illegible] or not, taking it for granted that all would take Confederate money until it was proven to the contrary. Such has been the conduct of the collector and assessors in Wilkes. Has it been the case with the collector and assessors in the other districts of the State? I assume, and as far as my information extends, it has not. I ask why it is so, and I desire the collector of Wilkes to answer the question, for he governs the assessors in all these matters. At this point I shall drop the assessors and will propound a few plain questions to the collector in his personal character.

You are charged with dealing in brandy [illegible], and [illegible] the tax by taking bills for your purchases and selling them at a profit without handling the brandy. Can this be a fact? You are charged with having collected North Carolina money (bank bills,) off of an old woman for her Confederate tax, not telling her it was better or worth more than Confederate money. Do you intend to pay that money over to the treasury on your settlement? You are charged with collecting a considerable amount of North Carolina treasury notes for Confederate taxes. Do you intend to pay that sort of money over to the government? You are charged with refusing utterly to change any bills for any body of a larger denomination than five dollars since the new currency bill came out, though you gathered in lots of small change.—If so, what was the reason? It is said your son-in-law, a man of limited means, "who has not speculated since the commencement of the war," opened a broker and exchange office in Wilkesboro', the last week in March, with from five to ten thousand dollars of five dollar bills and less to exchange for larger bills of Confederate money at thirty per cent. premium. Was any of that money collected by you for taxes, and if so, do you intend to pay the premium received for the small bills into the government treasury? Of course, as you are a close tax collector and made old Jesse Lee, the sleigh maker, pay $18 income tax on his manufacture, and pronounce the revenue bill the most perfect one you ever saw, it is presumed you have collected the legal tax on brokers and money dealers in the aforesaid case? If the foregoing questions are not answered by you, or if they are answered in the negative, I ask you if you are a faithful steward of your master, or just towards your neighbors?

Mr. Editor, in conclusion, I desire to say for myself and those whom I represent in this article, that whatever may be the fate of the Southern people, we accept it for ourselves. Wilkes county is not what she is represented to be beyond her borders. As honest men we may differ in sentiment and be loyal in action. We desire no government or change of government not sanctioned by a majority of the people in a legal and constitutional way, but human nature has its infirmities, and the people of Wilkes have just cause to complain of the treatment meted out to them.

Gov. Vance, in his speech in Wilkesboro', on the 22d of February last, told the people that the government at Richmond had been unjust to North Carolina; he told us we had been imposed upon, and very badly used—expressed his sympathy and promised that he would look to the rights of his people, and defend the dignity and honor and the sovereignty of the State. This portion of the speech, as some other points made in it, has not been published. We trust he will adhere to his declarations made on that occasion; indeed, we have no cause to doubt it that I am aware of.

—A CITIZEN AND TAX PAYER OF WILKES.

April 5, 1864.

LATEST NORTHERN NEWS.

The following summary is made from the latest North papers:

Gold in New York, on the 6th, was 170 5-8; in Philadelphia, 170 1-2.

The Washington *Chronicle* is jubilant over the passage of Davis' resolution asserting the Monroe doctrine. But that shrewd politician, Thurlow Weed, thinks the Yankee Congress "has done a very inexpedient thing;" and the French organ in New York denounces the resolution in "insolent" terms.

The following is from the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*:

NEW YORK, April 6, 1864.—Thurlow Weed, who professes to be more intimate with the Emperor of the French, personally, than any other public man in America, thinks Congress has done a very inexpedient thing in passing the anti-Mexican monarchy resolution, and he does not hesitate to declare that its immediate effect will be to throw Louis Napoleon and Prince Maximillian into the arms of the rebels. The thing was well enough in itself, but he contends that, as there is a fitting time for everything, this was not the time for that.

This, of course, is but the opinion of one man, and it may go for what it is worth; but it is worth while to remark, that there is to-day an article in the Napoleonic organ here, *Le Courrier des Etats Unis*, which goes far to support the theory of the veteran editor of the Albany Evening *Journal*. The Frenchman alludes to the action of Congress in impertinent if not insolent terms, and if the spirit of his remarks is a foreshadowing of the temper in which it is to be received by the French government and press at home, Mr. Weed's prognostications of mischief may be something more than the product of an over-anxious imagination.

One thing is certain, the resolution is a *bonne bouche* for the secesh correspondents here of the London Tory journals. All of them, from the writer for the "Big Thunder" down to the dirty "Manhattan" of the London *Herald*, I have reason to believe, make it the text for statements concerning public opinion here, calculated to stir up the bile of Johnny Crapeau, and to revive the decaying hopes of the rebel "commissioners" on the other side of the Atlantic.—Let us hope, however, that in this, as in other cases heretofore, the vipers are but biting at files.

[From the New York Herald, April 7.]

FORTIFICATION OF CULPEPER.

Arrangements are being made for investing Culpeper with a formidable cordon of fortifications, with the view of rendering it a permanent depot of military supplies. This will avert any inconvenience in supplying our army during the approaching campaign, that might result from an interruption of communications by a rebel raid.

MEMPHIS, April 8.—Gen. Grierson's cavalry had a fight with Forrest near Summerville yesterday. After skirmishing for some time the rebels were reinforced and Grierson, his supports failing to come up, fell back before greatly superior numbers, bringing in with him seven prisoners. He will [illegible] attack to-day.

Vicksburg advices report [illegible] and Lee at Canton, and the rebels repairing the railroad destroyed by Gen. Sherman.

A most fearful calamity befel our city yesterday morning, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 7th, about 9 o'clock, [illegible] explosion of a boiler in the Messrs. Merrick's "Southwark Foundry," on Washington street, between 4th and 5th streets. Seven dead bodies were taken from the ruins of the shop, and a large number of workmen were more or less injured.

[illegible] a recent order from the War Department Brigadier Generals [illegible], Porter and Naglee have been [illegible] to their original rank and ordered to join their regiments.

The unconditional and immediate Emancipationists carried the election in Maryland, yesterday, by overwhelming majorities. The majority in Baltimore was 9,000.

Garroters in North Carolina.

While some of our brethren of the press are urging the conscription of the Mayors, Commissioners and Police of the small towns, the thieves and robbers from "My Maryland" and other localities North of the Potomac, who have their headquarters in Richmond, are extending their business to this State, a branch having already been established at Wilmington. Raleigh, being the capitol and the centre where much travel congregates, may look out; and meantime we advise our city authorities to look out. We copy from the Wilmington *Journal* the following particulars of the opening operation in that town:

Night before last, while Mr. Harry Brock, Conductor on the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., was going up to the steamboat to go over to the depot on the Western side of the river, two men accosted him opposite to the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Front Street, and inquired about the starting of the train and the way to the depot. Mr. Brock told them he was going there himself, and would show them the way. He then went on, the men with him. The party went down the steps at the South end of the freight depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Road, Mr. Brock in advance, the men following. Just as Mr. Brock reached the bottom, he suddenly found his arms pinioned as in a vice, while something was thrown over his mouth and around his neck, strangling him and at the same time preventing his calling out. His pockets were searched and rifled of a valuable gold watch, four hundred dollars in mony, and perhaps some other valuables, but of this we have not learned.

A man, belonging perhaps to the railroad, coming with a light, found Mr. Brock and had him conveyed to the Wayside Hospital, luckily very near, where, after proper restoratives had been applied, he revived, but was unable last night to go out on the train. He thinks that as the man with the light came he heard the sound as of persons running away, most probably the robbers alarmed at the approach of the light. The affair probably occurred about 11 o'clock at night and in a very dark spot.

It is a clear case of garroting—of the worst kind of highway robbery, and shows that there are very dangerous characters about. We have not seen Mr. Brock ourselves since the occurrence, and may be slightly mistaken in some particulars, which we give as we get them. We do not know whether he recollects the appearance of the men sufficiently well to identify them.

At Last.

That old and respectable and always Conservative paper, the Richmond *Whig*, has at last published the great speech of Vice President Stephens with the following prefatory remarks:

"At the risk of being placed by one of our cotemporaries in the category of those who "fan the flame of discontent among our people," we lay before our readers to-day the address of Vice President Stephens to the Georgia Legislature. We had scarcely anticipated that an apology would be requisite in presenting to a Southern public the opinions of one of our purest, ablest, most far-seeing and most respected statesmen. Public discussion was once the recognized privilege of all our people. There are those, now, who seek to cast suspicion and odium on those who exercise the right. It is, therefore, the more desirable that the public at large should have the benefit of every expression of opinion, from so commanding a source which the peculiar situation, the tone of public thought and the exigencies of the times combined may produce. We must not look alone to those discharging high and responsible duties for expressions upon which opinion at large is to be shaped. We have, also, sensible, thinking and well informed men at home, immediately among the people, fully imbued with the principles which underlie the government we have chosen. Mr. Stephens may be considered one of this class. In no effort during the war do we find greater elaborateness and vigor of thought, sentiments more patriotic, or independence more unflinching, than in the address below. It is distinguished by calmness, dignity, manliness and ability. The subjects handled are great subjects.—The tone throughout is grave, and, in parts, severe. The day may not be far distant when this address will be regarded as one of the Sybiline leaves bestowed upon our infant republic."

Suffolk.

Rumor has largely exaggerated the Yankee force recently landed at Suffolk. At one time we had it at from 30,000 to 40,000, but really it is only a few regiments. The Petersburg *Express* says:

Passengers on the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad train yesterday afternoon report that Suffolk has been again occupied by the Yankees. On Tuesday the brutal and notorious Col. Spear, at the head of three regiments of infantry, and five companies of cavalry, arrived and established quarters. One of the infantry regiments is composed entirely of negroes, black as ebony, and as saucy and vulgar a set of devils as were ever pressed into the Yankee service. It is not positively known what Spear's intentions are, but the general impression seems to be that Butler has sent him to Suffolk for the purpose of watching the movements of the Confederates from a nearer stand point than he has been enabled to do hitherto. His plans, whatever they may be, will probably develop themselves at an early day.

For the Progress.]

April 12th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—If you think the following is worth publishing, please do so. As all the understrikers seem to be dabbling in politics, and as some of them are talking very strong in favor of Z. B. Vance's election, and at the same time denouncing Holden, I should like to give you a few facts as far as my knowledge goes. Those that are so loud for Vance are the very men that said two years ago that if he was elected it would be a triumph for old Abe, and that the Yankees would be in Raleigh in three months. Well, he was elected, and they are not there yet, and so these same faithfuls are now denouncing Holden in the worst language they can cull from the vocabulary of billingsgate. I can tell you, Mr. *Progress*, a fact that everybody about here knows, and that is simply this—that I have seen a good many furloughed soldiers since Mr. Holden's announcement as a candidate for Governor, and seven-tenths of them are for Holden, and I can say the same for Chatham, [illegible] and Wake.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

LOSS OF A STEAMER.—The *Examiner* says:

We have information of the loss of the Confederate steamer Helena. She foundered at sea between Charleston and Nassau. We have no particulars of the disaster.

Ex-Governor R. F. W. Alston, of South Carolina, died on Thursday of last week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK PEPPER, BROWN SUGAR, SPICE AND COFFEE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, THE 21ST INST., WE WILL SELL 400 pounds Black Pepper, a very superior article, recently imported, two or three barrels Brown Sugar, a lot Alspice, and two bags Coffee, together with sundry other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

April 16-td